

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic chemicals; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemicals; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and the FDA's Regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

To comply with State Regulations, the Amsterdam Water Treatment Plant annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, we conducted tests for over 100 contaminants. Currently we are in compliance with all state and federal quality regulations.

INTRODUCTION

Our water system serves approximately 18,600 people through 6,000 service connections within the City limits. In 2014, the City delivered on average 134,885 gallons per day to the Town of Amsterdam water district and 214,893 gallons per day to the Town of Florida water district serving their industrial & residential needs. The total water produced in 2014 was 52,210,958,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and put into the distribution system was 6,057,419 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 6,980,000 gallons. This water was used for domestic and industrial use, to flush mains, fight fires and undetectable leakage. In 2014, com-

for disinfection.

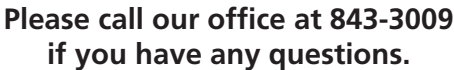
ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER ?

charge was \$368.94 per unit.

CLOSING

On behalf of myself, the operators and staff we thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you with a safe quality water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of the community.

Through the continued support of Mayor Ann Thane, Water Chairman Richard Leggiero, and the members of the Common Council, we will continue to do our best by providing you with a safe quality drinking water this year and years to follow. The City of Amsterdam Water Treatment Plant delivered safe water in 2014. We continually strive to improve our water quality by improving our treatment processes and by implementing water system improvement projects. This water supply statement is being prepared for our customers in accordance with New York State Public Health Law. Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, those who may not have received this notice directly. Example: tenants, patients, schools and businesses.



Robert DiScenza, Chief Plant Operator

Ann M. Thane, Mayor
Common Council
Edward Russo
Ronald Barone
Valerie Beekman
Diane Hatzzenbuhler
Richard Leggiero

PRESORTED
STANDARD
FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 103
NEW YORK, NY



Public Water Supply ID#2800136

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN ?

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected. However these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by state and federal regulations.

By sampling we continue to monitor the water quality. All tests current indicate no presence of Coliform Bacteria in any of the distribution samples tested. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(1-800-426-4791)**.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS ?

During 2014, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements such as: Treatment Techniques, Filtration and Disinfection, Lead and Copper Control requirements, monitoring our drinking Water, Reporting any Violations

If you have any questions, please contact: Robert DiScenza @ 843-3009 or the New York State Department of Health, Herkimer District Office @ **315-866-6879**.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS ?

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on

appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800-426-4791)**.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT ?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life.

- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water.

- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire fighting needs are met.

You can plan a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.

- Check every faucet in your house for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.

- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

- Commercial properties with water meters can detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2014 we noticed increased backwash pressures on some of our filter units, after conferring with Westech Engineers, we have started a maintenance procedure to clean and repair filter bottoms and filter media.

Also in 2014, we began the process of reactivation of the carbon contactors, so we can continue to stay below EPA's maximum contaminate levels for disinfection by-products.

Near future Capital projects that need to be addressed:

- Replacement of backwash waste pumps

- Water Street access road repairs

- Refurbishment of Tecler water tank for aesthetics.

Please call our office at 843-3009 if you have any questions.


Robert DiScenza, Chief Plant Operator

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (MCL. AL. TT)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity ¹ Filtration	No	Every 4 hrs.	.04 - .17 range 98.4%-100% range	NTU	TT	TT=95% of Samples <0.3 NTU	Soil Run-off
Total Coliform	No	Monthly	< 1	NA	MCL = 2 or more positive samples	0	Naturally present in the environment
Distribution System Turbidity	No	Every 4 hours	.18 - 1.01 range .3 - Average	NTU	5.0 (MCL)		Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium of microbial growth.
ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Copper ²	No	6/2014	.043 Average Range = < .02-.024	mg/l	1.3 (AL)	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead ³		6/2014	.005 Average Range = < .001-.038	ug/l	.015 (AL)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Organic Carbon	No	Monthly	Compliance Ratio 1.35 - 1.53	-	TT	Compliance Ratio ≥ 1	Naturally present in environment
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes ⁴	No	Quarterly Samples	38.1 rolling Annual Average Range 24.3-59.2	ug/l	80 ug/l	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic mater.
Total Haloacetic Acids ⁴	No	Quarterly Samples	26.0 rolling Quarterly Average Range 15.4-42.3	ug/l	60 ug/1	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Dioxide	No	Daily Samples	Range .04 - .13	mg/l	0.80 (MCL)	0.80 (MRDLG)	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	No	Quarterly Samples	Range .02 - .49 <	mg/l	Average of three distribution system resamples exceeds 1.0 mg/l	0.80 (MCLG)	By-product of water additive used to control microbes.
Free Chlorine Residual Distribution System Entry	No	Every 4 hrs.	.68- .95 range	mg/1	4		Used in disinfection of drinking water.

Notes:
1 - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.30 NTU.
2 - The level presented represents 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. The action level for copper was not exceeded in 2014.
3 - The level presented represents of the 90th percentile of the 30 samples collected. The action level for lead did not exceed in 2014.
4 - The level presented represents the annual quarterly average calculated from the samples collected.

Defintions:
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL'S are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible. Maximum Contaminant Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. Maximum Residual Disinfective Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contamination. Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. Nephelometric Turbidty Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm). Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb). Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water. Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.